L 39323-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5007680

ENCLOSURE: 6

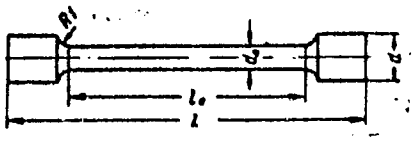


Fig. 1. View of test specimen

Card 3/3 do

SOV/86-58-9-33/42

AUTHOR: Andrianov-Verkhnev, M. I., Capt

TITLE: Against Naval Targets (Po morskim tselyam)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 9, pp 77-82 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes the activities of the Soviet North Fleet aviation against the German convoys at sea during World War II.

Card 1/1

TEODOROVICH, Georgiy Ivanovich; POLONSKAYA, Brungil'da Yakovlevna; ANDRIANOVA, Aleksandra Glebovna; MELAMEDOVA, Valentina Semenovna; PISARENKO, Irina Aleksandrovna; SHVEDOVA, Tamara Mikhaylovna; VARENTSOV, M.I., otv.red.; SHAPOVALOVA, G.A., red.izd-va; RYLINA, Yu.V., tekhn.red.

[Mineralogical-geochemical facies and conditions of the formation of petroleum-producing terrigenous Devonian strata in western Bashkiria and eastern Tatarstan] Mineralogo-geokhimicheskie fatsii i usloviia obrazovaniia nefteproizvodiashchikh terrigennykh otlozhenii devona Zapadnoi Bashkirii i Vostochnoi Tatarii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 148 p. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Varentsov).
(Ural-Volga region--Petroleum geology)

POGODAYEV, K.I.; TUROVA, N.F.; KHOVAKH, I.M.; ANDRIANOVA, A.G.

Some indices of the state of brain and blood proteins in animals with exhaustion of the central nervous system. Trudy 1-go MMI 34: 533-540 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. V.M. Banshchikov), laboratoriya patokhimii mozga (zav. - doktor biolog. nauk K.I. Pogodayev) 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova.

ACC NR: AP6022512 SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/004/0379/0383

AUTHOR: Sokolov, N. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Bobyleva, S. F. (Engineer); Rol'shchikov, L. D. (Engineer); Andrianova, A. L. (Technician)

ORG: None

TITLE: Spring wire from stainless steel

SOURCE: Stal', no. 4, 1966, 379-383

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, spring, mechanical property, wire product, magnetic property

ABSTRACT: The authors study the effect of the chemical composition and specific production factors of various varieties of stainless steel on mechanical and magnetic properties of wire during drawing. The results of the study show that it is necessary to suppress the γ→α transformation in order to produce spring wire from stainless steel which has a minimum α-phase content and high ductility. This suppression can be accomplished by increasing nickel content from 10.5 to 11.0%, maintaining minimum titanium content of not more than 5 (C-0.02)%, maintaining austenization temperatures (1050-1100°C) and multiple-pass drawing at speeds not exceeding 150-200 m/min. Nevertheless, the production of wire from Kh18N10T steel which contains nickel at the upper limit given by GOST 5632-61 does not guarantee attainment of the strength requirements. This

UDC: 621.771.42

Card 1/2

SOKOLOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BURKOV, G.G., inzh.; KRASIL'NIKOV, L.A., inzh.; GOLOMAZOV, V.A., inzh.; BOBYLEVA, S.F.; LYSKOV, I.K.; Prinimali uchastiye: BREZHNEV, I.S.; SHCHETKIN, L.I.; YERMATSKAYA, A.M.; ANDRIANOVA, A.L.; SILANT'YEV, L.A.; NADEZHDINA, A.A.; LAKHMOSTOVA, F.S.; DEMENT'YEV, V.F.

Improvement of the processes of manufacturing high-strength, steel brass plated wire. Stal' 24 no.8:756-759 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Beloretskiy staleprovolochno-kanatnyy zavod.

Andrianova, B. V.

13692* (Study of Secondary Reactions of Catalytic Hydrocarbon Cracking by Radiochemical Method.) Izuchenie vtorichnykh reaktsii kataliticheskogo krekinga uglevodorodov radiokhimicheskim metodom. B. A. Andreev, T. I. Andrianova, B. V. Klimenok, O. V. Krylov, S. Z. Roginskii, and M. M. Sakharov, *Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR*, v. 96, no. 4, June 1, 1954, p. 781-784.

Study of propane, butane, and coke produced on an alumosilicate catalyst. Tables. 3 ref.

62

3

ANDRIANOVA, G. I., (Engr)

Dissertation: "A Study of the Properties of Flaxen Canvass Tarpaulins in Respect to Their Structure." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Textile Inst, 29 Jun 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow 18 Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

L 6917-65 EWT(1)/EEC(b)-2 IJP(c)/APGC(b)/SSD/ASD(a)-5/AFWL/ASD(s)-3/ESD(t)/
RAEM(a)/APMDC/AS(mp)-2/ESD(gs)

ACCESSION NR: AR4039915 S/0058/64/000/004/D081/D081

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fiz., Abs. 4D612

58

AUTHORS: Vereshchagin, I. K.; Andrianova, G. M.

TITLE: Surface-activated electroluminors

CITED SOURCE: Nauchno. yezhegodnik za 1959 g. Chernovitsk. un-t. Fiz. -matem. fak. Chernovtsy*, 1960, 586-587

TOPIC TAGS: luminor, surface active coating, zinc sulfide optic material, electroluminescence

TRANSLATION: The authors investigated the glow of electroluminors obtained by precipitating a coper layer on the surface of ZnS-Ag luminor particles. The electroluminescence spectrum of such phosphors discloses a copeer band, whereas their photoluminescence spectrum remains of the type characteristic of ZnS-Ag. It is concluded hence that the particle surface plays a decisive role in electroluminescence. The thickness of the layer in which field excitation

Card 1/2

L 6917-65

ACCESSION NR: AR4039915

takes place is estimated at 0.1 micron. A. Burlakov.

SUB CODE: OP ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

S/120/61/000/001/040/062
E032/E114

21.2100

AUTHORS: Ab, E.A., Andrianova, G.M., Plotnikov, R.I., and Khutsishvili, L.A.

TITLE: A Portable Accelerating Tube Incorporating an Ion Source for a Neutron Generator

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.1, pp 129-130

TEXT: The accelerating tube has been developed for a small-size neutron generator which will replace the Po-Be neutron source used in oil and gas well sampling by the Leningradskiy filial, Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki (Leningrad Branch, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Exploration Methods). The accelerating tube is illustrated schematically in the figure. The neutrons are produced as a result of the D + T reaction. accelerated deuteron ions bombard a zirconium-tritium target of a standard type. In order to maintain the pressure in the tube at the required level, a system of getters and pumps is employed. The ion tube is of the arc type and consists of a cylindrical anode and two disc cathodes. The cathode facing the target has

S/120/61/000/001/040/062
E032/E114

A Portable Accelerating Tube Incorporating an Ion Source for a Neutron Generator

an aperture through which positive ions are extracted. The magnetic field which is necessary to focus the ionizing electrons can be produced either by a permanent magnet or a solenoid. If a steel body is used, an electromagnet is preferable. A target is located in a massive copper holder so that the instrument can be used without forced cooling for a minimum of 5 to 6 hours. A special electrode in the form of a truncated cone is mounted on the target holder and prevents the occurrence of an avalanche discharge. The negative potential of this electrode is obtained by means of a bias resistor. The deuterium is stored in a special getter as indicated. The getter is made of titanium, or a mixture of zirconium and titanium. The deuterium is re-emitted when the getter is heated. It is re-absorbed when the getter is cooled down. The tube has the following characteristics: length 350-400 mm, diameter 35-40 mm, weight 500 g, maximum external pressure 15 atm, deuterium-store heating current 0.3-0.8 A, anode voltage in the ion gun

20702

S/120/61/000/001/040/062
E032/E114

A Portable Accelerating Tube Incorporating an Ion Source for a Neutron Generator

400 to 1000 V, magnetic field strength 600 oe, maximum accelerating voltage 70-110 kV. Three times as many neutrons can be obtained with this tube as with a Po-Be source. With a current at the target of 80 μA, and an accelerating voltage of 110 kV, the neutron yield was 450 curie (± 30%).

There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki
(Leningrad Branch, All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Geophysical Exploration Methods)

SUBMITTED: February 13, 1960

Card 3/3

SIDEL'KOVSKAYA, F.P.; KOLODKIN, F.L.; ANDRIANOVA, G.M.; SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.

Lactones and lactams. Report No.23: Addition of thiophenol to N-alkenyl lactams. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.9:1631-1638 S '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Benzenethiol) (Lactams)

STOYANOVICH, F.M.; FEDOROV, B.P.; ANDRIANOVA, G.M.

Reactions of amidomercaptals with compounds containing the primary amino group. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.3:584-587 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom B.A.Kazanskim.

(Mercaptals) (Amino group)

POPOV, Ye.M.; STOYANOVICH, F.M.; FEDOROV, B.P.; ANDRIANOVA, G.M.

Ultraviolet and infrared spectra of 2-thienyl sulfides. Part 6. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.7:2261-2266 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Bithiophene--Spectra) (Sulfides)

AB, E.A.; ANDRIANOVA, G.M.; PLOTNIKOV, R.I.; KHUTSISHVILI, L.A.

Portable X-ray tubes for geophysical apparatus. Vop.rud.geofiz. no.4: 130-133 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

PRILEZHAYEVA, Ye.N.; AZOVSKAYA, V.A.; TSYMBAL, L.V.; GURYANOVA, Ye.N.; ANDRIANOVA, G.; SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.

Diene condensation of divinyl sulfone, sulfoxide, and sulfide with hexachlorocyclopentadiene. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.1:39-46 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

AB, E.A.; ANDRIANOVA, G.M.; PLOTNIKOV, R.I.; KHUTSISHVILI, L.A.

Universal accelerating tube. Vop. rud. geofiz. no.5:140-141 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 47099-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m) WW

ACC NR: AR6016491 SOURCE CODE: UR/0272/65/000/012/0108/0108

AUTHOR: Ab, E. A.; Andrianova, G. M.; Plotnikov, R. I.; Khutsishvili, L. A.

46 B

TITLE: Special tubes for the portable equipment for x-ray spectral analysis

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika, Abs. 12.32.930

REF SOURCE: Sb. Geofiz. priborostr. Vyp. 22. L., Nedra, 1965, 81-87

TOPIC TAGS: x ray emission, x ray measurement, x ray spectrum, x ray spectroscopy, spectrum analysis, x ray tube, portable x ray equipment

ABSTRACT: The drawbacks and limitations of x-ray radiometric analysis with the use of type T^{170} or $BaC^{140}O_3$ γ -quantum isotope sources are pointed out. In developing dispersionless field spectrometers, the use of special x-ray tubes makes it possible to increase emission efficiency considerably, to provide for radiation measurement safety while simplifying protection by the absence of the hard-emission component and to alter the spectral composition of the emission either by replacing the plates or by using secondary emitters. Examples of

Card 1/2 UDC: 389:539.184:537.531:621.386.2

L 14608-66 EWT(m)/T/EWP(j) DJ/RM

ACC NR: AP6001502 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/65/000/012/0045/0051

45
44

AUTHORS: Kanavets, I. F.; Andrianova, L. D.; Zuyev, A. P

ORG: none

TITLE: Evaluation of friction and wear of plastic frictional materials

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 12, 1965, 45-51

TOPIC TAGS: friction, friction coefficient, phenolic plastic, polyformaldehyde plastic / K-217-57 resin, K-F-3 resin, K-F-3M resin, K-248-58 resin, K-248-58N resin, K-248-58S resin

ABSTRACT: The resistance to wear and the coefficient of friction of plastic frictional materials differing in the content of binding substances, fillers, and additives were evaluated from data obtained in the laboratory, testing units, and in full scale experiments on a heavy duty friction tester. The investigated materials were: synthetic rubber-based and phenolic-formaldehyde resins K-217-57, K-F-3, K-F-3M, K-248-58, K-248-58N, and K-248-58S. The last two were K-248-58 improved by adding 5% of polar additives. A simple disk-type laboratory machine is suggested for rapid evaluating of the quality of friction materials. The main advantage of the machine is its ability to change the equipment temperature and to provide large changes of contact temperature on the friction surface by regulating the temperature

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.01:539.53

L 11608-66
ACC NR: AP6001502

of friction disks. Graphs showing wear and friction force as functions of pressure, coefficient of friction as a function of temperature, and wear as a function of friction coefficient are shown. It was established that the wear of plastic friction materials is not a direct function of mechanical characteristics of the material itself, as the properties of the material on the friction surface change greatly. Ye. Ye. Glukhov participated in construction of the experimental testing machine. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 3 tables, and 3 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 013

Card 2/2

KARGIN, V.A.; KABANOV, V.A.; ANDRIANOVA, G.P.

Heterogeneous polymerization of sodium acrylate in the presence of other salts. Vysokom.soed. 1 no.2:301-307 F '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosuniversitet im. M.V.Lomonosova, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet, Kafedra vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy.
(Acrylic acid) (Polymerization)

25854
S/020/61/139/004/014/025
B103/B206

2209, 1372

AUTHORS: Kargin, V. A., Academician, and Andrianova, G. P.

TITLE: Formation of large microscopic structures in crystalline polypropylene

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 139, no. 4, 1961, 874 - 876

TEXT: The authors studied the microscopic structures of isotactic polypropylene (molecular weight about 100,000), which are formed from the melt of the polymer during slow cooling (0.07 deg/min). The melt was cooled to a required temperature and kept at this temperature for 6 hr. The authors investigated the surface of a brittle fracture which is formed during impact deformation at the temperature of liquid nitrogen. A metallographic microscope of the type МИМ -8М(MIM-8M) was used. Most publications so far concern either thin films or diiute solutions, in which such structures can only be formed incompletely. The authors proved that the crystallization of isotactic polypropylene in the condensed phase may proceed up to the formation of very big spherolites (40 - 200 μ) and even crystals (over 200μ). Size and character of the structural elements of the spherolites change

Card 1/4

with the crystallization temperature. The authors are certain that the properties of the polymeric substance are greatly affected by such crystalline structures. The spherolites are spherically symmetric and have distinct interfaces. In the authors' opinion, a quick formation of such perfect crystalline structures is inconceivable, if the polymeric melt is regarded as a system of irregularly entangled chains. They believe that the molecular chains have already been arranged in the melt. Thus, only a certain completion of this arrangement, which ends with the formation of the crystalline phase, seems to occur during the relatively short cooling time. The formation of such big spherolites under the prevailing high viscosity and the low mobility of the chains are taken as further proof of the packet theory of polymeric substances by V. A. Kargin, A. I Kitaygorodskiy, and G. L. Slonimskiy (Ref. 7: Koll. zhurn., 19, 131 (1957)). According to this theory, polymers in crystalline and even amorphous state are considered to be well ordered systems, built up either from globules or unfolded chains which are comprised into packets (V. A. Kargin, N. F. Bakeyev, Ref. 8: Koll. zhurn., 19, 133 (1957)). Crystallization starts within a packet, while the formation of a crystalline structure is the last stage of the arrangement of the chains. The most perfect crystalline form are single

crystals. In most cases, however, crystallization does not reach this stage but comes to a standstill in the stage of forming less perfect, secondary structural spherolites. This is more favorable from the kinetic point of view, since it requires only a minimum rearrangement of the little mobile structure of the crystalline polymer. The authors will discuss the results of the study of monocrystals in a special paper. The crystals were regularly faceted and showed no radial symmetry. The authors established the following rules for the temperature effect on the structure of spherolites: 1) At a crystallization temperature between 130 and 140°C, spherolites of a size of 40 - 100 μ are formed. At about 100°C their diameter reaches 160 - 220 μ. 2) Spherolites formed above 100°C have a lamellar structure; at temperatures below 100°C, their structural elements become fibriform, until the spherolites degenerate to a system of entangled fibrils. The character of destruction of a polymeric substance is strongly affected by its crystalline structure. For a brittle fracture of a polymeric block concisting of large structures, destruction possibly occurs along the boundaries of the crystal grains. Specimens with big spherolites (about 200 μ) are much more easily destroyed than those consisting of small crystals. In many cases, impact deformation also leads to a

S/020/62/146/006/011/016
B106/B186

AUTHORS: Kargin, V. A., Academician, Andrianova, G. P.

TITLE: Supermolecular structures in isotactic polypropylene foils

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 146, no. 6, 1962, 1337-1339

TEXT: Microscopic analysis of the structuralization of isotactic polypropylene foils as dependent on the temperature of the melt and on the cooling rate of the foils revealed spherolitic structures which may greatly vary in shape and size (the latter from 20 to 400μ), depending on the conditions of crystallization. The two principal forms of spherolites differed only in their structural defects. Two-dimensional spherolites with a distinctly marked fibrillar structure (first type) are formed by heating polypropylene to 195°C between microscope slides and by slowly cooling them down to room temperature within 5-6 hrs. The second type are big, compact spherolites with fewer defects than the first type. These are obtained by pressing foils (melt temperature, 230-280°C) which are then cooled down to 80°C, or by keeping finished polypropylene foils at 180°C for 5-10 min and subsequently at 80°C for 5-6 hrs. In addition, there was a great variety of

crystalline structures. Spherolites begin to intergrow as soon as crystal centers of colloidal dimensions occur. These centers are oriented along parallel straight lines with different spacing. The widths of the spherolites depends on the number of parallel straight lines. Supermolecular intergrowth occurs when the temperature of the melt is too low to melt the large number of crystallization nuclei. Thus, the 'fluctuation clusters' in the melt become centers of structuralization. The structures are strongly affected by changes in the temperature of the melt and in the cooling rate of the foils. No large spherolites and intergrowths are obtained by allowing melts to cool from 180-200°C down to room temperature within 20-30 min. Foils kept at 135 - 140°C for 1-6 hrs display fibrillar structures, since the molecular mobility of polypropylene at these temperatures is so high that previously prevented crystallization becomes possible. In the next paper pecularities of the mechanical behavior of the various morphological forms of isotactic polypropylene revealed here will be reported. There are 4 figures. The English-language references are: F. J. Padden, H. D. Keith, J. Appl. Phys., 30, no. 10, 1479 (1959); Masakazu Inoue, J. Polym. Sci., 55, no. 162, 443 (1961).

ANDRIANOVA, G.P., KARGIN, V.A.

Effect of microscopic structures on the mechanical behavior of isotactic polyprepylene.

Report presented at the 13th Conference on high-molecular compounds Moscow, 8-11 Oct 62

L 12983-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS ASD Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4 RM/WW

ACCESSION NR: AP3000520 S/0020/63/150/002/0331/0332

70

AUTHOR: Andrianova, G. P.; Bakeyev, N. F.; Kargin, V. A. (Academician) 69

TITLE: Influence of the microscopic structures on the mechanical behavior of crystal polypropylene

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 150, no. 2, 1963, 331-332

TOPIC TAGS: crystal polypropylene, Schopper machine, isotatic polypropylene, fine spherulites, polymers

ABSTRACT: The present work is based on earlier investigations by the authors (V. A. Kargin, G. P. Andrianova, DAN, 146, no. 6, 1337, 1962 and V. A. Kargin, G. P. Andrianova, DAN, 139, no. 4, 874, 1961) on the structures of polypropylene. Coatings of a thickness from 30 to 130 microns were prepared by pressing at fusion temperature of 230C, and different cooling rates (from 5 to 0.2C per min). Tensile tests were made at room temperature with Schopper machine (East German manufacture) provided with a device which automatically draws a stress-strain diagram on specimens with 3.2 mm width and 5 mm gage length, with speed of 2 mm per minute. Coatings with fine spherulites (up to 30 micron diameter) had elongation up to 600%, coatings with bigger spherulites (diameter from 40 to 60 microns) had up to 300% elongation, and with a diameter from 250 to 400 microns the elongation was 7-10% respectively.

Card 1/2

L 12983-63
ACCESSION NR: AP3000520

The authors conclude that size and "morphology" of the crystal structure shows an essential influence for deformation ability of isotatic polypropylene. Changes of the micro-structure of the polymer will change the mechanical properties. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 16Jan63 DATE ACQ: 12Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, CH NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP5025954 SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/65/007/010/1670/1672

AUTHOR: Kardash, G. G.; Andrianova, G. P.; Bakeyev, N. F.; Kargin, V. A.

ORG: Institute of petrochemical Synthesis, AN SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the deformation of isotactic polypropylene at low temperatures

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 10, 1965, 1670-1672

TOPIC TAGS: polypropylene plastic, polymer structure, amorphous polymer, crystalline polymer, plastic deformation, elongation

ABSTRACT: The deformation of crystalline and amorphous polypropylene was studied at low temperatures to help elucidate the nature and mechanism of major deformations. It was found that crystallization of isotactic polypropylene sharply increases its ability to deform below its glass temperature. Thus the elongation at break of crystallized samples with well developed structures is 200-150% at -40 to -70°, while amorphous and atactic polypropylene rupture readily at these temperatures. The reversibility of polypropylene deformations

Card 1/2 UDC: 678.01:53+678.742

L 8866-66

ACC NR: AP5025954

realized below the glass temperature indicates that the deformation of crystalline polymers under these conditions is analgous in its nature to the forced elastic deformation of polymers with rigid macromolecules. Orig. art. has: None

SUB CODE: MT, OC/ SUBM DATE: 20Oct64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 18909-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6008084 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/166/005/1155/1157

AUTHOR: Kardash, G. G.; Andrianova, G. P.; Bakeyev, N. F.; Kargin, V. A. (Academician)

ORG: Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Study of the characteristics of large deformations of polypropylene over a wide temperature range

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 166, no. 5, 1966, 1155-1157

TOPIC TAGS: polypropylene plastic, crystalline polymer, polymer structure, material deformation, thermal effect

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the mechanism of large deformations of crystalline polymers, the behavior of uniaxial isothermal tensile deformation and its reversibility were studied over a wide temperature range in polypropylene films containing spherulites measuring up to 80-100 μ. Microscopic and x-ray diffraction data showed that the process of stretching of the polymer at room temperature proceeds

UDC: 541.6

Card 1/2

L 18909-66
ACC NR: AP6008084

via deformation of the spherulites, whose individuality is retained. The mechanism of deformation at room temperature is of the type of plastic separation with some fibrillization. At higher temperatures (145°C), the deformation is associated with an abrupt change in the initial structure of the material, i. e., the fibrillization. On the basis of the results it is postulated that depending upon the conditions, the deformation of crystalline polymers may take place either at the supramolecular level without affecting the internal structure of the crystallites, or at the molecular level via fusion and rearrangement of the initial crystal structure. As a result, the oriented materials obtained differ markedly in both structure and mechanical properties. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 27Jul65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 mc

ANDRIANOVA, I. A.
USSR/Physics - Magnetic flux

FD-1485

Card 1/1 : Pub. 146-8/20

Author : Grachev, A. A.; Goronina, K. A.; Kolachevskiy, N. N.; and Andrianova, I. A.

Title : Experimental investigation of variation of magnetic flux in a cable at reversal of magnetization of one domain

Periodical : Zhur. eksp, i teor. fiz., 27, 313-317, Sep 1954

Abstract : Results of experimental investigation of magnetic flux generated in a single domain of a ferromagnetic cable are outlined. Experimental data concur within 10% accuracy with theoretical computation by S. M. Rytov (ibid, 307-312). Four references.

Institution : Physicotechnical Institute, Gor'kiy State University

Submitted : December 28, 1953

ANDRIANOVA, I. G.

"Changes in the Biochemical Contents of Plasma and Serum caused by Drying," Trudy Leningradskogo Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo Instituta Perilivaniya Krovi, 1949, vol. 8

Novyy Khirurgicheskiy Arkhiv
Kiev, No. 2, 206, Mar/Apr '57

ANDRIANOVA, I. G. and FILATOV, A. N.

"Bioplast Masses from Blood for Surgical Purposes," Acad. Sci., 1951

Translation D 513904

ANDRIANOVA, I. G.

Preparation of blood plasma for drying. Cas. lek. cesk. 90 no.48: 1431-1432 30 Nov. 1951. (CLML 21:3)

1. Of Leningrad Scientific-Research Institute of Blood Transfusion.

ANDRIANOVA, I. G.

Dried prothrombin and its experimental and clinical use. Cas. lek. cesk. 90 no. 48:1432-1435 30 Nov. 1951. (CIML 21:3)

1. Of the Laboratory of Dry Preparations (Head--Docent L. G. Bogomolova) of Leningrad Scientific Research Institute of Blood Transfusion (Director--A. J. Kiselev; Scientific Supervisor--A. N. Filatov).

ANDRYANOVA, I.G.

Dried thrombin and its use at the Leningrad Institute of Blood Transfusion. Khirurgiia, Moskva no. 7:83-85 July 1952. (CLML 23:1)

1. Candidate Biological Sciences. 2. Of Leningrad Order of the Red Banner of Labor Scientific-Research Institute of Blood Transfusion.

ANDRIANOVA, I.G., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Medicinal preparations from blood. Priroda 42 no.8:100-102 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:7)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut perelivaniya krovi.
(Blood as food or medicine)

ANDRIANOVA, I. G.

USSR/Medicine - Biochemistry FD-2468

Card 1/1 Pub 33-19/24

Author : Andrianova, I. G.

Title : Preparation of dry hemoglobin and possible ways of its use

Periodical : Fiziol. zhur. 2, 285-286, Mar-Apr 1955

Abstract : Hemoglobin is liberated from an erythrocyte suspension through hypotonic solutions (0.1% $CaCl_2$) and filtered. Spectrophotometric control revealed that the hemoglobin solution is in the form of oxyhemoglobin, which can be preserved in sealed ampules up to 6 months. Daily intravenous injection of 10 to 20 cc of the solution for 10 to 12 days did not produce any harmful effect, but also no significant clinical effect was seen in anemic patients. Five references, one of these USSR (1937).

Institution: Laboratory for Research on Dry Blood Preparations, Leningrad Order of the Red Banner Scientific-Research Institute for Blood Transfusion

Submitted : August 6, 1953

ANDRIANOVA, I.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BRON, O.B.; ZAKHAROVA, L.G.; PLASTOVA, N.F.; RUNYANTSEVA, T.B.

Data on the vitamin C saturation of the blood of donors living in various localities of the R.S.F.S.R. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.4:21-23 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskaya laboratoriya Leningradskogo instituta pereli-vaniya krovi (zav. laboratoriyey - prof. A.P. Vishnyakov).
(ASCORBIC ACID) (BLOOD)

ANDRIANOVA, I.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., doktor med. nauk; VISHNYAKOV, A.P., prof.; KISELEV, A.Ye., dots.; YAKOVLEVA, T.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Further improvement of the vacuum-freezing method for drying biologicals in accordance with conditions of actual manufacture. Akt.vop.perel. krovi no.4:147-149 '55. (MIRA 13:1)
(BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS--DRYING)

ANDRIANOVA, I.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; DONSKOY, K.V.

High-frequency current as a source of thermal energy in the vacuum-freezing method of drying biological preparations from blood. Akt. vop.perel.krovi no.4:150-152 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya sukhikh preparatov krovi Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (zav. laboratoriyey - doktor med.nauk L.G. Bogomolova).

(BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS--DRYING)

ANDRIANOVA, I. G., and CHAPLYGINA, Z. A.

"The Influence of Conditions of Preservation on the Biochemical Composition of Plasma and Serum Dried by the Vacuum-Freezing Method," by I. G. Andrianova and Z. A. Chaplygina, Aktual'nyye Voprosy Perelivaniya Krovi (Essential Problems of Blood Transfusion) Leningrad, Medgiz, Vol 4, 1955, pp 152 — 153 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Khimiya, Biologicheskaya Khimiya, No 14, 25 Jul 56, p 97, Abstract No 13952).

"Dried plasma and serum of blood may be preserved for a long time without any changes of biochemical composition only in ampoules that have been sealed under vacuum at a temperature of +5 to +28°. To prevent certain changes of biochemical properties and composition in conditions of incomplete hermetic sealing, it is necessary to preserve the serum at +5 to +15° in a dry and dark place."

Sum 1219

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., doktor med.nauk; ANDRIANOVA, I.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Biochemical composition and physicochemical properties of plasma and blood serum subjected to sterilization. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.4:153-156 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya sukhikh preparatov krovi Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi.
(BLOOD PLASMA--STERILIZATION)

ANDRIANOVA, I.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Obtaining dry hemoglobin preparation and possible methods for its use. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.4:173-175 '55. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya sukhikh preparatov krovi Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (zav. laboratoriyey - doktor med.nauk L.G. Bogomolova).
(HEMOGLOBIN)

ANDRIANOVA, I.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Obtaining and testing compound hemoglobin-containing preparations experimentally. Akt.vop.perel.krovi no.4:175-177 '55.

(MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya sukhikh preparatov krovi Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (zav. laboratoriyey - doktor med.nauk L.G. Bogomolova).

(HEMOGLOBIN)

2529. FERKOVEN, AN IRON PREPARATION FOR INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION (EXPERIMENTAL DATA) (Russian text) - Andrianova I. G. Blood Transf. Inst., Leningrad - PROBL. GEMATOL. I PEREL. KROVI 1956, 1/3 (23-26) Tables 2

Complexes of iron with mono, di- and polysaccharides were obtained. The most stable and least toxic product is a combination of iron with saccharose. Saccharated iron, which is a brown powder, is readily soluble in water and physiological fluids (plasma, serum). A preparation of iron saccharate for intravenous use was obtained. Animal trials showed this preparation to be absolutely innocuous and effective in treatment of experimental anaemia in dogs. The average haemoglobin increase was 1-1.2% per day. By combining saccharated iron with cobalt gluconate an intravenous preparation called Ferkoven was obtained. It is a transparent reddish-brown fluid, 1 ml. of which contains 20 mg. of iron and 0.09 mg. of cobalt, and is issued as sterile solution in 5 ml. ampoules which can be stored for a lengthy time. Trials with mice, guinea-pigs, rabbits and dogs showed the preparation to be devoid of toxicity. The efficacy of Ferkoven was studied by treatment of dogs with experimental anaemia produced by a frequent blood-letting. In intractable anaemias injections of this preparation effected a rapid haemoglobin increase in spite of malnutrition. In one experiment the haemoglobin rose by 33% in 20 days. The trials established that Ferkoven is non-toxic and therapeutically active and can be recommended as a first class product for treatment of hypochromic anaemia. References 6.

Krymskii - Moscow (S)

ANDRIANOVA, I.G.; ROMANKO, T.A.

Further experimental and clinical studies of the effects of the preparation farcoven [with summary in English, p.61-62]. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 3 no.1:21-24 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz laboratorii sukhikh preparatov krovi (zav. - prof. L.G. Bogomolova) i gematologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. S.I. Sherman) Leningradskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.D.Belyakov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N.Filatov)

(IRON, therapeutic use,
saccharate, anemia (Rus))
(ANEMIA, therapy,
iron saccharate (Rus))

ANDRIANOVA, I. G., Doc Biol Sci (diss) -- "Iron-containing preparations for the treatment of hypochromic anemia of various etiology". Leningrad, 1959. 17 pp (First Leningrad Med Inst im Acad I. P. Pavlov), 200 copies (KL, No 20, 1959, 110)

BOGOMOLOVA, L.G., prof.; ANDRIANOVA, I.G.; ALEKSANDROVA, N.M.

Use of bioplastic, a new preparation. Khirurgiia no.6:125-128 Je '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pereli-vaniya krovi.
(HEMOSTATICS) (BLOOD AS FOOD OR MEDICINE)

ANDRIANOVA, I.G., doktor biologicheskikh nauk (Leningrad, Lanskoye shosse, d.43, kv.27)

Possibility of using fat for parenteral nutrition in surgical diseases; review of Soviet and foreign literature. Vest. khir. 70 no.6:133-141 Je'63 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz laboratorii po izucheniyu preparatov krovi i krovozameniteley (zav. - prof. L.G.Bogomolova) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta perelivaniya krovi (nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof. A.N.Filatov).

ANDRIANOVA, I.G.

Iron containing preparations in the treatment of hypochromic anemia of different etiology; survey of the literature. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 8 no.7:3-12 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (dir. -dotsent A.D. Belyakov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N.Filatov).

FILATOV, Antonin Nikolayevich; BOGOMOLOVA, Lyubov' Grigor'yevna; ANDRIANOVA, Irina Gennad'yevna; KULESHOV, Yu.Ya., red.:

[Dryed blood plasma and its use for therapeutic purposes] Sukhaia plazma krovi i ee primenenie s lechebnoi tsel'iu. Leningrad, Meditsina, 1964. 142 p. (MIRA 18:1)

SOV/154-58-2-17/22

AUTHOR: Bol'shakov, V. D., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Scientific and Technical Conference of the MIIGA i K (Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya MIIGA i K) II

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1958, Nr 2, pp 114-115 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: O. A. Ginzburg, Docent, Candidate of Technical Sciences, spoke on "The Relations Between Distortions in Cartographic Projections." L. A. Bogomolov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, reported on "Topographical Deciphering From the Airplane and Helicopter of Aerial Photographs in Cartographing Inaccessible Regions." A. S. Tolstoukhov, Assistant, spoke on: "The Relief Reproduction of Planes on Topographical Maps (Scale 1 : 10 000 000)." G. D. Rikhter, Professor, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, dealt with the basic geographic structure of Antarctica and the consequent cartographical peculiarities of the region.

Engineer Ye. M. Feklistov reported on the conference held in the MIIGA i K (Moscow Engineering Institute of Geodesy, Aerophotography, and Cartography) from May 6 to 10. The participants discussed various questions in relation with the design of geodetical and cartographical instruments. More than 500 delegates from many universities and scientific institutions, as well as 62 representatives of different agencies in Leningrad, Kiyev, Sverdlovsk, and other cities, participated in this conference. The Deputy Head of the GUGK, M. D. Kon'shin, read a paper on "Scientific Research in Aerial Camera Design." S. V. Yeliseyev, Docent, reported on "The Present State of Production of Geodetical Instruments, and Development of New Instruments." F. V. Drobyshev, Professor, gave a lecture on the construction of photogrammetrical instruments in the USSR and on developments in this field. In the different sections questions relating to the design of geodetical and photogrammetrical instruments as well as instruments for aerial photography were discussed. Docent S. V. Yeliseyev and Engineer Ye. T. Zdobnikov reported on geodetic anglemeasuring instruments. Engineer I. V. Meshcheryakov dealt with the new Marksheyder-instruments. V. M. Nazarov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, reported on optical range finders of greater precision, V. A. Velichko, Candidate of Technical Sciences, on optical range finders of medium accuracy. Engineer I. I. Andrianova and Yu. P. Popov, Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences, spoke on modulators of optical range finders. Engineer L. V. Rabinovich spoke on the use of light alloys in the manufacture of geodetical instruments. Docent S. M. Murav'yev and Engineer V. K. Sayenko reported on new developments in the production of geodetical instruments. Professor D. Yu. Gal'perin dealt with the optical systems in geodetical instruments. Engineer A. N. Burago, Engineer B. A. Shilin, Docent V. A. Krumelis, Docent I. N. Firson, and Engineer A. V. Ushakov informed the participants on the results of the Scientific and Technical Conference held in Kiyev (Planning and Production of Geodetical Instruments).

Card 1/3

Card 2/3

Card 3/3

ANDRIANOVA, I.I.

Frequency characteristics of diffraction modulators of light having ferroelectric ceramic emitters of ultrasound. Opt. i spektr. 12 no.1:99-105 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Diffraction)
(Ultrasonic waves—Measurement)

ANDRIANOVA, K. I.

Dissertation: "Stratigraphy and Fauna of the Brachiopods in the Fransk Formation of Kolvo-Visherskiy Kray." Cand Geol-Min Sci, All-Union Sci-Res Inst of Geological Prospecting for Petroleum, Leningrad, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Geologiya/ Geografiya, Moscow, Aug 54)

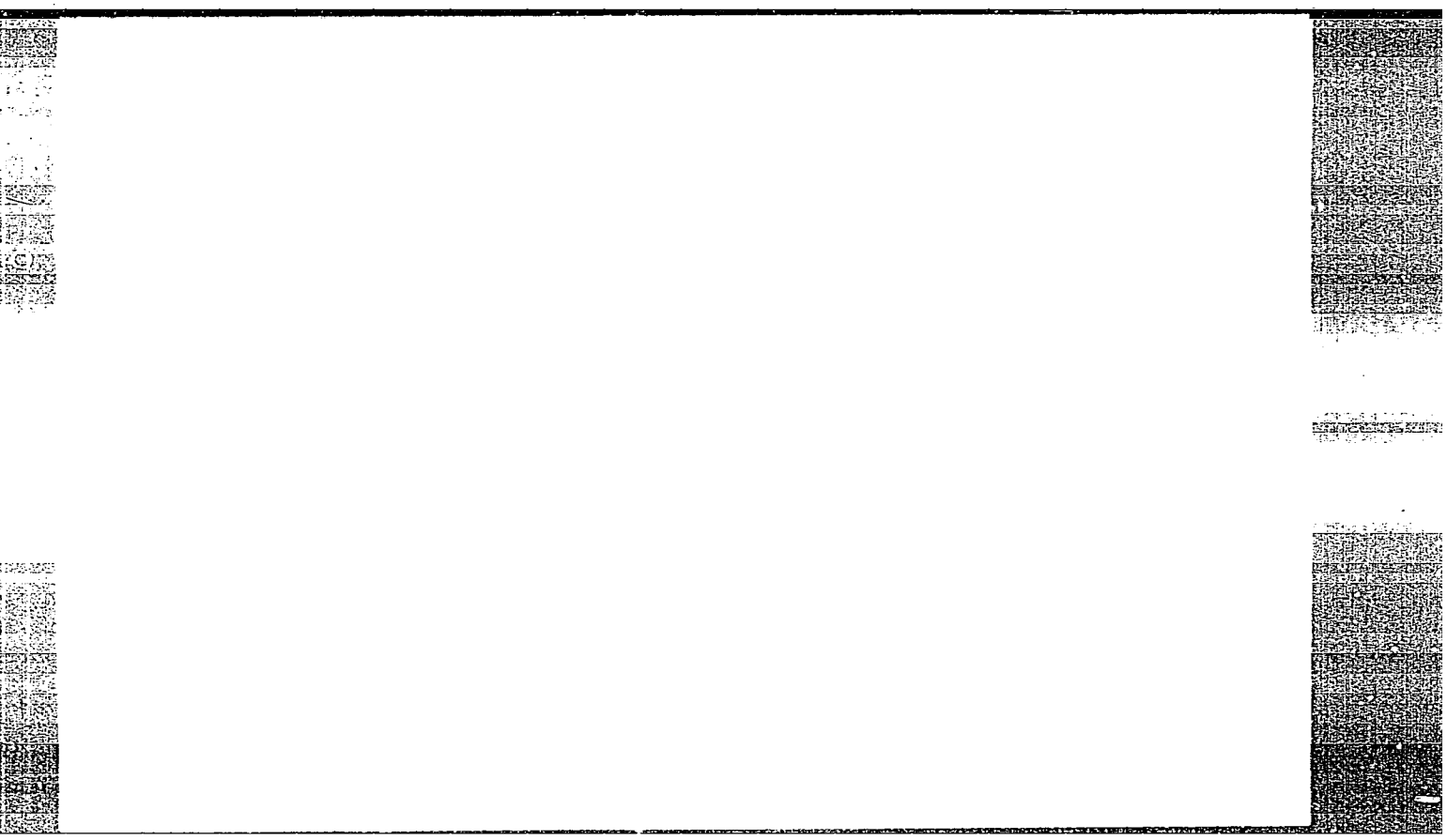
SO: SUM 393, 28 Feb 1955

ANDRIANOVA, K. I.

"Reclamation of Virgin Land - The Most Important Source of Increase in Wheat Production," published in - An Aid to Agricultural Specialists in the Reclamation of Virgin and Fallow Fields, Sbornik Materialov i Statey, Vol. 1, pp 25-144, 1954

Cand. Agr. Sci., Sr. Sci. Colleague at Inst. of Agric. Kazakh Affil. of VASKhNIL

Trahslation No.431, 30 Jun 55



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000101420009-4"

ANDRIANOVA, K.I.

Stratigraphy, facies, and oil-bearing prospects of Devonian and lower Carboniferous (prior to coal accumulation) sediments in the Karaganda Basin. Avtoref. nauch. trud. VNIGRI no.17:194-202 '56. (MIRA 11:6)

(Karaganda Basin--Petroleum geology)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. General Problems. M

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 10860

AUTHOR : Andrianova, K., Savostin, V.
INST. :
TITLE : The System of Agriculture in the Zone of the Development of Virgin Lands of Kustanayskaya Oblast'.

ORIG. PUB. : Peredov. opyt v s. kh. Kazakhstana, 1957, No. 6-7, 5-14.

ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

ANDRIANOVA, K.I.; ZYKOV, D.A.; USPANOV, U.U.; GLAZYRINA, D.M., red.; ALFEROVA, P.F., tekhn.red.

[Proceedings of the joint scientific session in Kustanay devoted to the problems of the Turgay regional economic complex] Trudy Ob"edinennoi Kustanaiskoy nauchnoy sessii, posviashchennoi problemam Turgaiskogo regional'no-ekonomicheskogo kompleksa. Vol.1 [Materials of the agricultural section] Materialy sel'skokhoziaistvennoi sektsii. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1958. 239 p. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Ob"yedinennaya Kustanayskaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya problemam Turgayskogo regional'no-ekonomicheskogo kompleksa, Kustanay, 1957. 2. Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva KazSSR (for Andrianova). 3. Institut pochvovedeniya Akademii nauk KazSSR (for Uspanov). 4. Akademiya nauk KazSSR (for Zykov).
(Kustanay Province--Agriculture)

ANDRIANOVA, K.I.

Measures for controlling wind erosion. Zemledelie 8 no.11:43-50 N '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk Kazakhskoy SSR.
(Kazakhstan—Wind erosion)

ANDRIANOVA, K.I.

More attention to the Virgin Territory. NTO 3 no.4:5-6 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Predsedatel' Kazakhskogo respublikanskogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva sel'skogo i lesnogo khozyaystva.
(Virgin Territory)

M

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Grains.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 22, 1958, No 100225

Author : Andrianova, K.S.
Inst : -
Title : The Influence of the Agricultural Backgrounds of Breeding on the Formation of Economically Useful Characteristics in Winter Wheat Hybrids.

Orig Pub: S. kh. Povolzh'ya, 1958, No 5, 38-41

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

M-20

ANDRIANOVA, K. V.

USSR/Metals - Metallography

Sept 50

"New Method for Mounting Metallographic Specimens," N. D. Sobolev, B. N. Rutovskiy, G. S. Goncharov, K. V. Andrianova, Moscow Inst of Chem Mach Const

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 9, p 1134

Samples of metals to be studied are placed in glass vessel which is then filled out with methylmethracrylate, styrol or some other vinyl derivative with initiator preliminarily dessolved in it. Vessel must be closed and kept at temperature from 40 to 60° until polymerization process is completed and solid block is formed.

PA 169T61

RUTOVSKIY, B.N.; ANDRIANOVA, K.V.

Colored vinyl and allyl polymers. Patent U.S.S.R. 77,020, Dec.31, 1949. (CA 47 no.19:10276 '53)

ANDRIANOVA, I.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Methods of improving floricultural operations in the European part of the southeastern R.S.F.S.R. Sbor.nauch.trud.RNII AKKH no.2:127-135 '63. (MIRA 18:10)

ANTONOVSKIY, V.L.; GARKOVIK, N.L.; Prinimala uchastiye ANDRIANOVA, L.A.

Production of tert-butyl-peroxyacetate and tert-butyl-peroxybenzoate. Khim. prom. no.2:87-91 F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ACC NR: AT6036476 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0029/0030

AUTHOR: Andrianova, L. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Changes in the neurohumoral activity of the hypothalamic region during exposure to a number of extremal spaceflight factors [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 29-30

TOPIC TAGS: combined stress, biologic acceleration effect, ionizing radiation biologic effect, rabbit, neurosecretion, biologic secretion, hypothalamus, hypophysis, space physiology

ABSTRACT:

The effect of spaceflight stress factors mobilizes the neuroendocrine mechanisms of the adaptive reactions of the organism. The hypothalamic-hypophyseal system plays a special role in assuring the adaptation of the organism to changes in the external environment. One of the functions of the hypothalamic area is the production and secretory regulation of hypo-

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L 08279-67

ACC NR: AT6036476

physeal hormones. Experiments were performed in order to determine the effect of two stress factors (acceleration and ionizing radiation) on the neurosecretory nuclei of the hypothalamus.

Male rabbits were subjected to 10-G accelerations for 4 min in the first series of experiments, and in the second series the animals (also male rabbits) were subjected to whole-body irradiation by a 400-r dose of gamma rays from a CO^{60} source.

The neurosecretory function of the hypothalamus was evaluated by histochemical methods based on the presence of neurosecretory material in cells of the supraoptical and paraventricular nuclei. In addition, the antidiuretic activity of the blood plasma was determined in animals which had been subjected to acceleration. In animals which had been exposed to radiation, in addition to determining the antidiuretic activity, the oxytocic activity of hypothalamic extract was also determined. Determinations were made prior to exposure to stress factors and 10-15 min afterwards, 8 hr afterwards, and during the first and third 24-hr periods. The data obtained indicate changes in the neurosecretory processes of the nuclei. An increase in antidiuretic activity of the blood plasma was observed in the animals 10--15 min after exposure to acceleration.

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L 08279-67
ACC NR: AT6036476

An accumulation of neurosecretions was found in the neurons of the supraoptical and paraventricular nuclei 3 hr after irradiation. At the same time an increase in the antidiuretic and oxytocic activity of the extracts of the hypothalamus was noted. After 24 hr, however, it was found that the neurosecretory activity of the nuclei of the hypothalamus returned to its initial level. [W.A. NO. 22; ATD Report 66-116]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

Card 3/3 vmb

KANAVETS, I.F.; ANDRIANOVA, L.D.; ZUYEV, A.P.

Evaluation of the friction and wear characteristics of friction materials based on plastics. Plast. massy no. 12 :45-50 '65
(MIRA 19:1)

USSR

Preparation and polymerisation of nitrophenyl acrylates and methacrylates. N. N. Lebedev and L. V. Andrianova (Zh. obshch. Khim., 1958, 28, 215—219).—*m*- and *p*-Nitro- and 2 : 4-dinitrophenyl esters of acrylic and methacrylic acids were obtained by adding (dropwise, with stirring) 0·11 mol. of the acid chloride to a solution of 16 g. of calcinated ground NaOH, 0·8 g. of CuCl and 0·1 mol. of nitrophenol in 10—15 ml. of anhydr. solvent at ~60°, and heating the mixture for 2—3 hr. The properties of 6 cryst. and two liquid (*o*-) esters, thus prepared, are summarised in a table, including *o-nitrophenyl acrylate* (62%), b.p. 128—130°/2·5 mm; *m-nitrophenyl acrylate* (46·6%), m.p. 34·35°; 2 : 4-*dinitrophenyl acrylate* (36%), m.p. 44—45°; 2 : 4-*dinitrophenyl methacrylate* (59·5%), m.p. 68—69°. The esters were polymerised by heating 2—3 g. of the purified product with 2% Bz_2O_2 at ~80° for 4—6 hr. The polyesters thus obtained are solid yellow compounds, soluble in nitrobenzene, insoluble in benzene. Their mol. wt. and m.p. are summarised, e.g., *poly-o-nitrophenyl acrylate*, mol. wt. 56,500, m.p. 80—100°; *poly-m-nitrophenyl acrylate*, mol. wt. 71,800, m.p. 75—93°; *poly-2 : 4-dinitrophenyl acrylate*, mol. wt. 39,900, m.p. 68—84°; *poly-2 : 4-dinitrophenyl methacrylate*, mol. wt. 66,900, m.p. 110—127°. L. S.

S/078/63/008/003/001/020
B117/B186

AUTHORS: Tolmacheva, T. A., Tsintsius, V. M., Andrianova, L. V.

TITLE: Study of vanadium triiodide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 3, 1963, 553-559

TEXT: The formation enthalpy of vanadium triiodide was studied by the solubility method in a calorimeter at 25°C using 0.4 N alkali solution with 0.018 N hydrogen peroxide. An average of $\Delta H = -143.0 \pm 1.0$ kcal/mole was found for the system $VI_3 + 4KOH + 2H_2O_2$. The enthalpy of the system $1/2\ V_2O_5 + 3KI + KOH + H_2O_2$ was also determined. Its mean value was -7.7 ± 0.1 kcal/g-atom vanadium. The values found for the solubility were used to calculate the formation enthalpy of solid vanadium triiodide. It was -67 ± 2 kcal/mole for formation from metallic vanadium and solid iodine, and -89 ± 2 kcal/mole for formation from metal and gaseous iodine. The entropy of formation of vanadium triiodide from metal and gaseous iodine was calculated: $\Delta S = -48.5 \pm 3$ entropy units. Further, the dissociation of vanadium triiodide to solid diiodide and gaseous iodine

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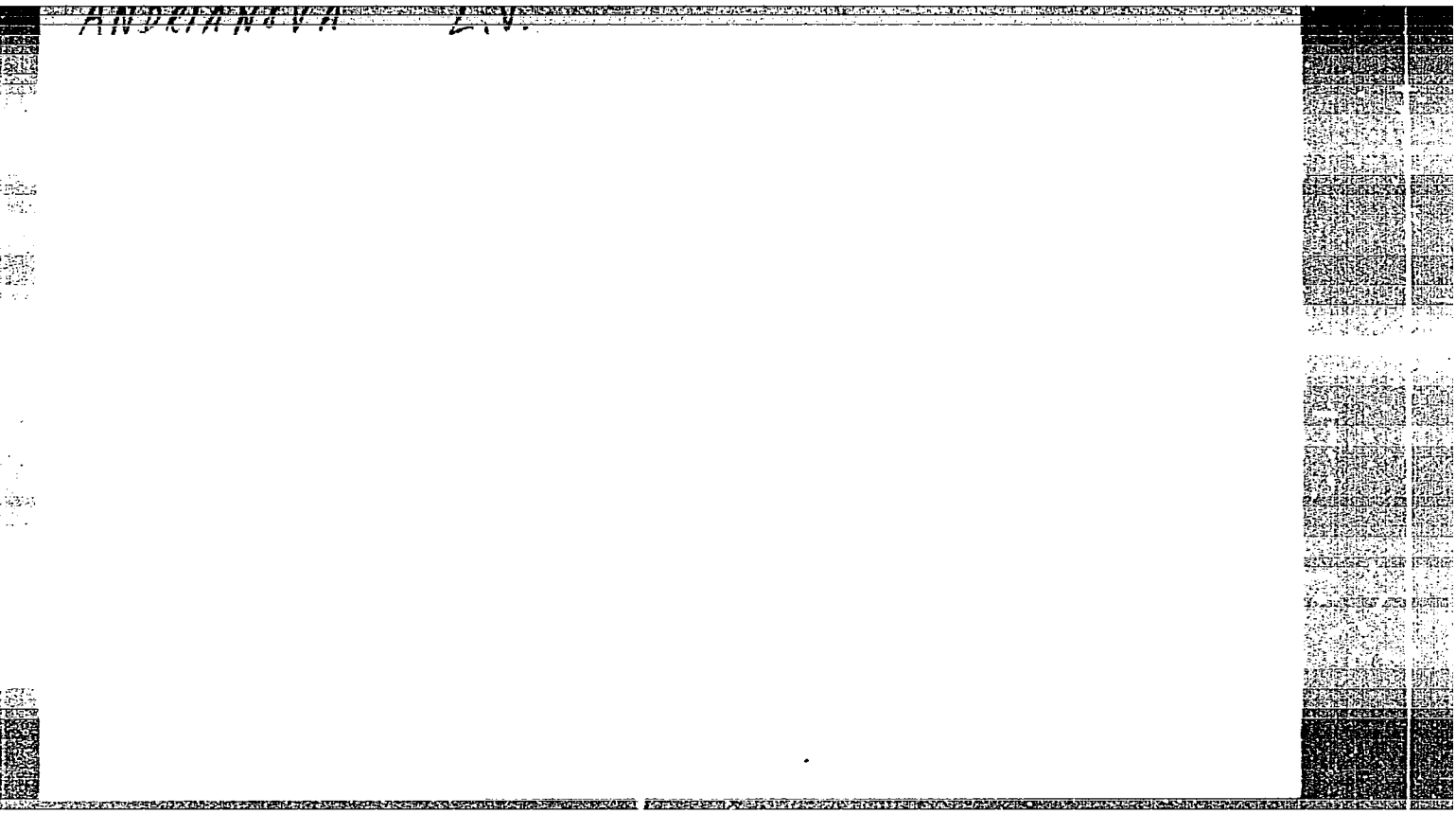

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; VARSHAVSKIY, S.L.; SHVETSOVA-SHILOVSKAYA, K.D.; ANDRIANOVA, L.V.; BOCHAROVA, L.P.; KOFMAN, L.P.

Phosphamide, a highly effective insecticide. Khim. prom. no.10: 17-20 O '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Insecticides)

ANDRIANOVA, L.V.

Agrometeorological indexes of flax-fiber growth. Meteor. i gidrol. no.11:51-54 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut prognozov.

AUTHOR: KAZAKOV,N.F., ANDRIANOVA,M.N. PA - 3618

TITLE: The Determination of the Cutting Properties of Tungsten-Hard-Alloys with Cemented Cobalt and Nickel Compounds. (Opredeleniye rezhushchikh svoystv vol'framovykh tverdykh splavov na kobal'tovoy i nikelevoy tsementiruyushchikh svyazkakh, Russian)

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1957, Vol 28, Nr 6, pp 24-25 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The hard alloys available at present, which make it possible to use high cutting velocities in metal-working contain tungsten- and titanium carbides of great hardness. Mechanical strength is, however, warranted by the cemented cobalt compounds. Attempts to use nickel instead of cobalt did not give satisfactory results either in Russia or in other countries. At the Moscow combine for hard alloys scientific research work has been carried out since 1953 concerning the production of tungsten-nickel hard alloys, on which occasion it was found that the alloys were more brittle than tungsten-cobalt alloys.

In 1955 an experimental alloy VN3K3 was produced at the same combine, and test work was carried out with the alloys VN 6 and VK 6,

Card 1/2

ANDRIANOVA, M. S.

"Climatic Regional Classification of L'vovskaya Oblast".
Dopovidi ta povidomlynnya L'viss'k un-ta, No 4, part 2, pp 8-11, 1953.

A climatic regional classification of L'vovskaya Oblast on the basis of the mean temperature of January and July, the duration of the vegetational period, and periods with temperature higher than 10 and 15°, the yearly totals of precipitation, the coefficient of moisture, deviation of meteorological elements from background quantities, etc., was carried out with the local and principal climate-forming factors taken into consideration. Six climatic regions are obtained: North, Central, Eastern, South, West, and Southwest. The author proposes to give greater details of his proposed scheme in future articles. (RZhGeol, No 7, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

ANDRIANOV, M.S.

Agro-climatic study of Lvov Province. Nauk.zap.L'viv.un. 28:96-101 '54. (MLRA 9:10)

(Lvov Province--Meteorology, Agricultural)

NIKANOROVA, A.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ANDRIANOVA, M.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of an uralite-base paste for the preservation of wooden poles. Vest. sviazi no.4:13-15 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut svyazi.
(Electric lines--Poles)

ANDRIANOVA, N.

"Effect of the Conditions of Cultivation and Pollination on the Formation of Properties and Features of Interspecies Hybrids of Corn." Cand Agr Sci, All-UnionSelection and Genetics Inst, Odessa, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)

SO: SUM No. 556, 24 Jun 55

ANDRIANOVA, N. A.

Andrianova, N. A. "Treatment with H_2S-CO_2-mud baths of patients suffering from endarteritis obliterans and thrombophlebitis", (At the Ozero Gor'koye Spa in Kurgan Oblast), Trudy Kazansk. gos. med. in-ta, 1949, Issue 1, p. 35,42, --Bibliog: 11 items.

SO: U-411, 17 July 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20,1949)

ANDRIANOVA, N. N.

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USSR

Determination of the [illegible] in the structure of olivine (forsterite). N. V. Belov, E. N. Belova, N. N. Andrianova, and R. V. Smirnova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 81, 399–402(1951).—A revision of the interionic distances Si-O and Mg-O by 3-dimensional Fourier synthesis is given to correct the data of *Strukturberichte* 1, 352(1931), which give for Si-O: 1.81 A. (av.). This rather high distance from Bragg's and Brown's first and preliminary calcns. (*C.A.* 20, 3603) is in contradiction with normally observed values varying between 1.55 and 1.70 A., and rarely above 1.75 A. For the distances Mg-O the corrections must not be so considerable. The revision has given the following results: The space group is D_{2h}^{16} = *Pbnm*; the principle of densest hexagonal packing of the O^{2-} atoms which is the basis for the calcns. of Bragg and Brown is only an approximation to the accurate data derived from the electron-d. projections on the three dimensions. The cor. distances are: Si-O I = 1.695; Si-O II = 1.739; Si-O III = 1.603; Mg I-O I = 2.10; Mg I-O II = 1.862; Mg I-O III = 1.998; Mg II-O I = 2.278; Mg II-O II = 1.827; Mg II-O III = 2.025 A. W. R. Hill

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ANDRIANOVA, N. S. "New forms of Psylla on willows", Nauch,-metod. zapiski (Council of Ministers, RSFSR, Main administration for natural reservations), Issuell, 1946, p. 208-15, - Bibliog: 6 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No.7 1949).

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ANDRIANOVA, N. S. "Two new forms of Aphalara Frst. (Homoptera -- Psllidae) in the Moscow national forest", Nauch. metod. zapiski (Council of Ministers, RSFSR, Main administration for natural reservations), Issue 11, 1948, p. 216-20, - Bibliog: 6 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis' Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No.7 1949).

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Harmful insects as sources of contamination of forest shelterbelts in the northern Yergeni region. Vest.Mosk.un. 8 no.5:93-100 My '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Kafedra entomologii. (Yergeni region--Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.) (Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.--Yergeni region) (Forest insects)

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Some orthopteroid insects from the Tingushan Forest Preserve in Kwangtung Province (South China). Zool.zhur. 38 no.12: 1813-1820 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad and Moscow State University.
(Kwangtung Province--Orthoptera)

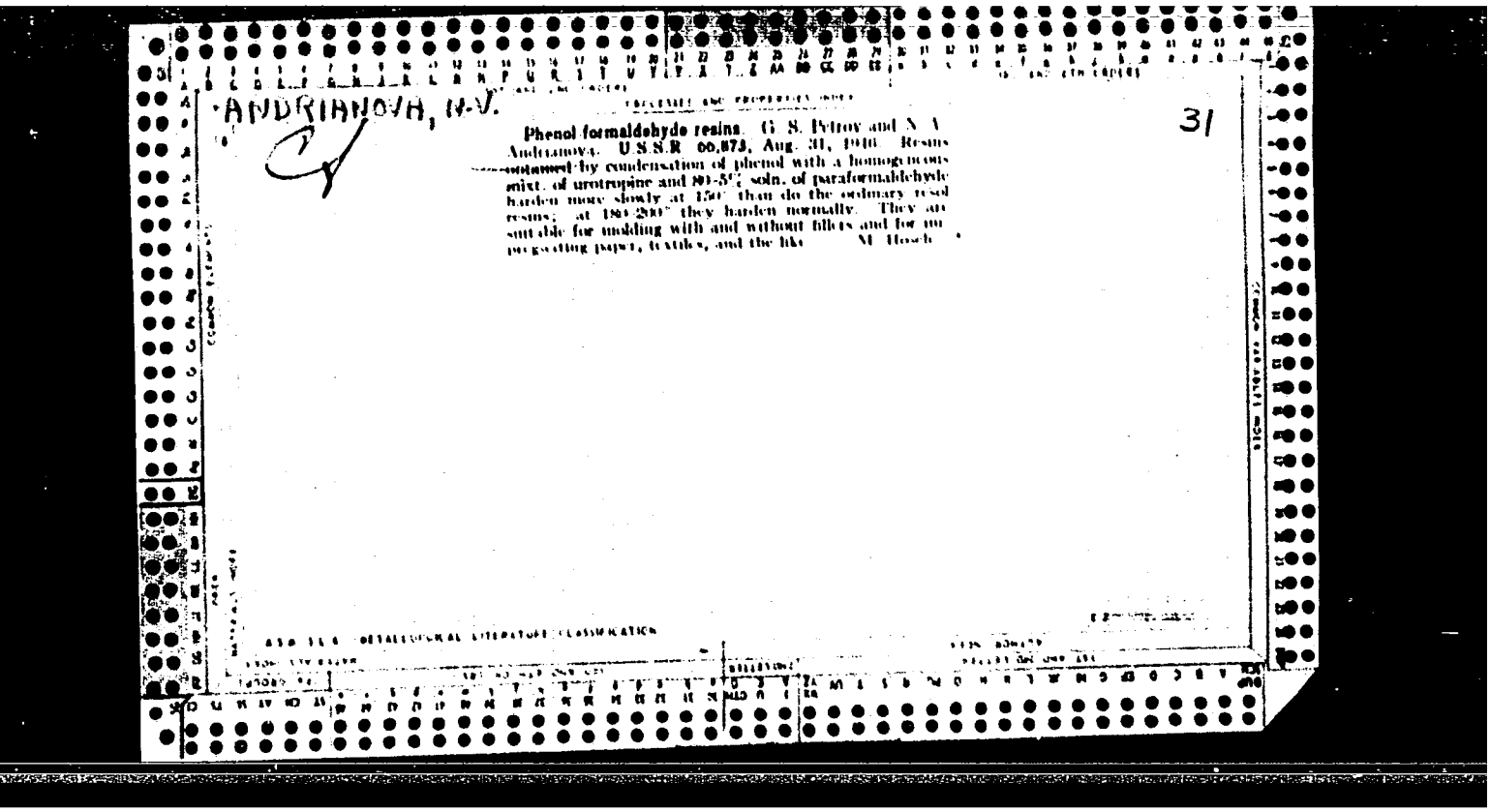
ANDRIANOVA, N.S.

Some characteristics of the insects fauna of gulch forests in the environs of Stalingrad. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly: biol.nauki no.4: 13-18 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy entomologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(STALINGRAD REGION--FOREST INSECTS)

SHELAGUROV, Aleksey Alekseyevich; Prinimali uchastiye: ANDRIANOVA, N.V.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, T.I.; MURASHKO, V.V.; MALINOVSKAYA, N.I.; SEMIN, N.D.; ARTEM'YEV, S.G., red.; MIRONOVA, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Methodology of examination in the clinic for internal diseases] Metody issledovaniia v klinike vnutrennikh boleznei. Izd.2., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo "Meditsina," 1964. 474 p. (MIRA 17:3)



ANDRIANOVA, N.V.

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Phenol formaldehyde resins. G. S. Petrov and N. V. Andrianova. U.S.S.R. 60,873, Aug. 31, 1941. Resins obtained by condensation of phenol with a homogeneous mixt. of urotropine and 30-5% soln. of paraformaldehyde harden more slowly at 150° than do the ordinary resol resins; at 180-200° they harden normally. They are suitable for molding with and without fillers and for impregnating paper, textiles, and the like. M. Hoch

S/191/60/000/004/005/015
B016/B058

AUTHORS: Andrianova, N. V., Batalova, L. G., Kanavets, I. F.

TITLE: Processing of Polyethylene Terephthalate to Film

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 4, pp. 18-27

TEXT: The authors report on the method elaborated by them for the transesterification and polycondensation of dimethyl terephthalate (DMT), from which polyethylene terephthalate (PETP) is produced. The blowing of nitrogen, vapor, or inert gas through the reaction mass is discarded in this process. The polymer obtained by the authors warrants the required film properties. This polymer was synthetized for the first time by V. V. Korshak and collaborators, under the name of "lavsan", by polycondensation of ethylene glycol with terephthalic acid. The film produced by conventional methods loses its amorphous state when heated. This was prevented by the authors by orientation of the amorphous film and by heating it in the orientated state. The authors consider the following points as being the most important problems of the manufacture of films from PETP: 1) determination of the quality of the polymer, warranting a desired quality of the film;

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2) determination of the rate and temperature of extension, as well as the temperature and duration of film stabilization; 3) determination of the degree of orientation and the extension coefficients of the film. For the determination of the structural and mechanical properties of the film, the authors recommend an elastometer (Fig. 1) with special clamps, developed at the NIIPM (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass, Scientific Research Institute of Plastics). The degree of film extension is transferred to a dynamometer and automatically recorded in a diagram. This instrument is described in Ref. 1. From data determined by means of the elastometer, the authors conclude that extension should take place at the highest possible rate and at the lowest possible temperature, for the purpose of increasing the film strength. These two conditions are determined by the stress required for the orientation of the polymer. It is noted that a stress of 80 kg/cm^2 must be applied at the constriction of the cross section of the specimen and one of 300 kg/cm^2 outside this section. The film strength gradually increases in the direction of extension, whereas it decreases perpendicularly to the direction of extension. By extension in two directions perpendicular to each other, the authors therefore obtained equal film strength in both directions. The coefficient of extension

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was determined from the change of thickness, surface, and strength of the film produced at various temperatures. The coefficients of extension thus ascertained determine how many times the film is to be extended in both directions on the extension device. The authors further propose a method for determining the applicability of PETP resins for film production. They come to the conclusion that the resin quality is determined by the shear stress or the viscosity of an amorphous film extended at given rate and temperature. Stable film dimensions are obtained by heating at 180°C. Film shrinkage can be prevented by orientation in two directions. As the film cannot be welded, the authors glued it successfully with glue made from polyester of terephthalic and sebacic acids, as well as from ethylene and diethylene glycols. The film may be glued to metal with glue of the type 52-4 (BF-4). Papers by V. A. Kargin and T. I. Sogolova (Refs. 5-7) are mentioned. There are 17 figures, 3 tables, and 14 references: 11 Soviet, 2 British, and 1 US.

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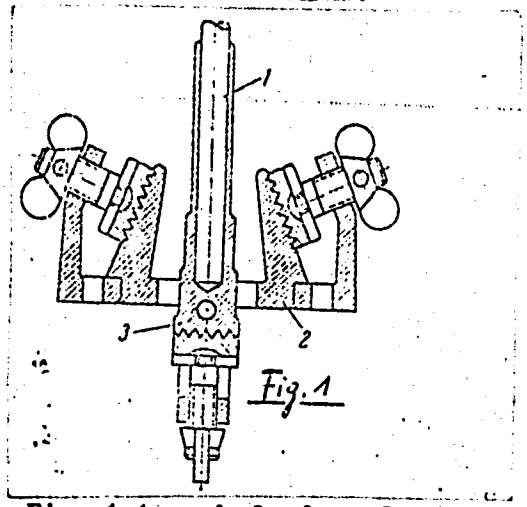

Fig. 1

Legend to Fig. 1: 1-rod; 2-clamp for holding the specimen; 3-film specimen.

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S/191/63/000/002/005/019
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Medvedeva, F. M., Andrianova, N. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of mixed polyesters of ethylene glycol with furan-2,5-dicarboxylic and terephthalic acids

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1963, 14-15

TEXT: To produce polymers with properties similar to those of polyethylene terephthalate, mixed esters of ethylene glycol were synthesized from the dimethyl esters of furan-2,5-dicarboxylic (I) and terephthalic (II) acids and from ethylene glycol in the presence of zinc diacetate at 160-210°C by interesterification, and were polymerized at 0.5-1 mm Hg and 200-270°C. The melting points of the polymers so obtained depended on the composition. With 0 mole% of I and 100 mole% of II the m.p. was 260°C and fell linearly to 138°C with 60% I and 40% II, rising again to 216°C with 100% I and 0% II. The glass transition points for these three compositions were respectively 255, 100, and 212°C. The individual polyesters and those with less than 20% of the other component are light-gray, opaque, and crystalline. The polymers with compositions between 30 + 70% and 70 + 30% are brown,

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